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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/597,866	06/20/2000	Michael James Heller	255/040	5697
34263	7590	06/13/2005		
O'MELVENY & MEYERS 114 PACIFICA, SUITE 100 IRVINE, CA 92618			EXAMINER FORMAN, BETTY J	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1634	
DATE MAILED: 06/13/2005				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/597,866

Applicant(s)

HELLER ET AL.

Examiner

BJ Forman

Art Unit

1634

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 16 March 2005.
2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 56-69 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6) ☒ Claim(s) 56-69 is/are rejected.
7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Status of the Claims

1. This action is in response to papers filed 16 March 2005 in which claim 56 was amended. The amendments have been thoroughly reviewed and entered. The previous rejections in the Office Action dated 7 October 2004 are withdrawn in view of the amendments. Applicant's arguments have been thoroughly reviewed and are discussed below as they apply to the instant grounds for rejection. New grounds for rejection, necessitated by amendment, are discussed.

Claims 56-69 are under prosecution.

Priority

Reiterated from previous office action

2. Applicant's claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. 120 is acknowledged. However, the parent applications filed prior to 09/27/1995 upon which priority is claimed fails to provide adequate support under 35 U.S.C. 112 for claims 56-69 of this application. The instant claims are drawn to an apparatus comprising a printed circuit board, and a fluidic system comprising an inlet port, outlet port and optical window. Parent applications filed 09/09/1994; 07/07/1994 and 11/01/1993 do not disclose these limitations. Therefore, the parent applications filed prior to 09/27/1995 do not provide support for the instant claims. As such, the effective filing date for the instant claims is 09/27/1995.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject

Art Unit: 1634

matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 56-69 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hollis et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,846,708, filed 23 April 1992) in view of Wilding et al (U.S. Patent No. 5,726,026, filed 14 November 1994) and Brown et al (U.S. Patent No. 5,343,826, issued 6 September 1994).

Regarding Claim 56, Hollis et al disclose an apparatus for detection of a biological reaction between a sample and an active area of a biochip comprising: a circuit board (Column 14, lines 49-65), a biochip having an active area disposed on the circuit board, a gel permeation layer (Column 21, lines 43-47), and a fluidic system comprising an inlet port and an outlet port (Column 14, lines 26-65 and Fig. 18-20). Hollis et al do not disclose their apparatus comprises an adhesive that mounts the biochip to the circuit board and they do not teach the fluidic system comprises a window.

However, Wilding et al teach a similar apparatus comprising a biochip and a fluidic system wherein the fluidic system further comprises an optical window which facilitates dynamic viewing the contents of the apparatus (Column 10, lines 17-28).

Wilding is silent regarding the positioning of their window as newly claimed. However, flow cell windows disposed adjacent the flow path and between vertical walls perpendicular to the bottom of the window were well known in the art at the time the claimed invention was made as taught by Brown et al. The flow cell of Brown et al comprises a window adjacent to the flow path and between inlet/outlets (11 & 12) and mounted between vertical walls of their window assembly (49) wherein the window assembly provides visual inspection of the reaction chamber while permitting removal of the window for access to the chamber (Column 4, lines 51-67, Column 7, lines 28-62 and Fig. 1A-C). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the claimed invention was made to apply the window assembly to the flow cells of Wilding and Hollis for the expected benefit of providing visual inspection of the

Art Unit: 1634

reaction chamber while permitting removal of the window for access to the chamber as taught by Brown et al (Column 4, lines 51-67, Column 7, lines 28-62 and Fig. 1A-C).

Hollis et al teach a flow cell as broadly claimed wherein the flow cell connects the inlet and outlet ports (Fig. 19) and wherein the upper portion of the flow cell is planer, parallel to the biochip and offset from the flowpath i.e. laser-radiation-permeable films and/or glass (Column 14, line 34 and 44) and Fig. 19 illustrating the laser-permeable film over the array 12' offset from the planer portions of the flow cell.

Furthermore, Wilding et al teach the flow cell comprising a window wherein the window has a planar surface offset from the plane formed by the flow cell i.e. the window is a transparent cover offset from the biochip and flow cell (Column 10, lines 17-28 and Fig. 1, #29).

Regarding Claim 57, Hollis et al disclose the apparatus wherein the fluidic system is in direct contact with the biochip (Column 6, lines 40-41 and Fig. 1-4).

Regarding Claim 58, Hollis et al disclose the apparatus includes a flow cell (Column 6, lines 29-67 and Fig. 1-4).

Regarding Claim 59, Hollis et al disclose the apparatus wherein the flow cell substantially surrounds the active area of the biochip (Column 6, lines 29-67 and Fig. 1-4).

Regarding Claim 60, Wilding et al teach their similar apparatus wherein the optical window is a ports window i.e. the ports (# 14 & #16) traverse the window (#29) (see Fig. 1).

Regarding Claim 61, Hollis et al disclose the apparatus wherein the flow cell has a defined volume i.e. flow cells of defined size also have defined volume (Column 15, lines 12-37).

Regarding Claim 62, Hollis et al disclose the apparatus wherein the flow cell has a defined volume i.e. flow cells of defined size also have defined volume (Column 15, lines 12-37) but they are silent regarding the volume of the flow cell. However, Wilding et al teach the similar apparatus wherein the flow cell has a defined volume from substantially 5 to 10 μ l (Column 16, lines 9-12) wherein samples having a very small are efficiently analyzed (Column

Art Unit: 1634

3, lines 12-65). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the claimed invention was made to apply the μ l volumes taught by Wilding et al to the apparatus of Hollis et al for the expected benefit of efficiently and rapidly analyzing sample of very small size as taught by Wilding et al (Column 3, lines 12-65).

Regarding Claims 63 and 64, Hollis et al disclose the apparatus comprising an outlet port whereby fluid is transferred out of the apparatus (see right side of Fig. 19) but they are silent regarding a reservoir attached to the outlet. However, Wilding et al teach the similar apparatus wherein a reservoir (i.e. a receptacle of adequate capacity) is attached to the outlet whereby sample and reaction products are safely contained for disposal (Column 19, lines 48-54). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the claimed invention was made to apply the reservoir (e.g. tube) of Wilding et al to the outlet port of Hollis et al for the expected benefit of safely containing fluids to be disposed as taught by Wilding et al (Column 19, lines 48-54).

Regarding Claim 65, Wilding et al teach their waste reservoir is appropriately sized to contain fluids (Column 19, lines 48-54), which clearly suggests that the reservoir is expandable/changeable to accommodate various samples. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the claimed invention was made to modify the reservoirs of Hollis et al and Wilding et al as suggested by the Wilding et al and to provide an expandable waste reservoir to thereby accommodate various size samples and reagent volumes (Column 19, lines 48-54).

Regarding Claim 66, Hollis et al. do not teach the circuit board is a PCMCIA board. However, The courts have stated that the greater the physical similarities between the claimed species and any species disclosed in the prior art, the greater the expectation that the claimed subject matter will function in an equivalent manner (see *Dillon*, 99 F.2d at 696, 16 USPQ2d at 1904). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the claimed invention was made to modify circuit board of Hollis et al. with the claimed PCMCIA

Art Unit: 1634

board based on the functional and physical similarities between the PCMCIA board and circuit board of Hollis et al.

Regarding Claim 67, Hollis et al. disclose the circuit board further including wires connecting the biochip to the circuit board (Column 4, lines 23-31 and Fig. 1).

Regarding Claim 68, Hollis et al. disclose the circuit board wherein the wires are embedded in a protective material i.e. semiconductor or dielectric material (Column 14, lines 42-48).

Regarding Claim 69, Hollis et al disclose the apparatus comprising a fluidic system comprising an inlet port and an outlet port (Column 14, lines 26-65 and Fig. 18-20) but they do not teach the apparatus further comprises a window. However, Wilding et al teach their similar apparatus comprising a fluidic system wherein the fluidic system further comprises an optical window having a planar bottom surface parallel to the upper surface of the biochip wherein the inlet and outlet ports are above the upper surface of the biochip (Fig. 1). Wilding et al further teach that the arrangement of their apparatus facilitates dynamic viewing of the contents of the apparatus (Column 10, lines 17-28). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the claimed invention was made to modify the apparatus of Hollis et al by incorporating the optical window and surface inlet and outlet ports as taught by Wilding et al for the expected benefits of facilitating dynamic viewing the contents of the apparatus as taught by Wilding et al (Column 10, lines 17-28).

Response to Comments

5. Applicant asserts that neither Hollis nor Wilding teach or suggest the optical window as defined in the claims as amended. Applicant further asserts that the claimed window positioning provides several advantages i.e. may be made of a material different from the flow cell that is more suitable for light transmission and may be removed for inserting other windows with a refractive index matching that of the sample. The asserted advantages are noted and are discussed in the specification (paragraph spanning pages 22-23). However,

Art Unit: 1634

claimed structure was known in the art as taught by Brown. Furthermore, removable windows were known as preferred in the art also as taught by Brown and discussed above. Therefore, the amendments do not do not describe a patentable distinction over the prior art.

6. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Conclusion

7. No claim is allowed.

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to BJ Forman whose telephone number is (571) 272-0741. The examiner can normally be reached on 6:00 TO 3:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Gary Jones can be reached on (571) 272-0745. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571) 273-8300.

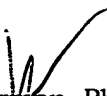
Art Unit: 1634

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Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to (571) 272-0547.

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For all other customer support, please call the USPTO Call Center (UCC) at 800-786-9199.


BJ Forman, Ph.D.
Primary Examiner
Art Unit: 1634
June 3, 2005